

alcatraz native american history

Alcatraz Native American History: A Legacy of Occupation and Resistance

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Introduction:

The story of Alcatraz Native American history is far more than a historical event; it is a powerful testament to Indigenous resilience, self-determination, and the ongoing struggle for justice. This analysis delves into the historical context surrounding the 1969-1971 occupation of Alcatraz Island by a coalition of Native American activists, exploring its significance within the broader landscape of the American Indian Movement (AIM) and its enduring relevance in contemporary discussions about Indigenous rights and sovereignty. Understanding Alcatraz Native American history requires acknowledging the complex interplay of colonialism, treaty violations, and the persistent fight for recognition and self-governance.

Historical Context: A Legacy of Broken Promises

Before the infamous occupation, Alcatraz Island's history was deeply intertwined with the systematic dispossession and marginalization of Native Americans. The island, initially inhabited by the Ohlone people for millennia, became a military fort in the 19th century, a federal prison in 1934, and eventually a symbol of oppression. This transformation reflects a larger pattern of broken treaties and the forced relocation of Indigenous populations. The Alcatraz occupation was not an isolated event but rather a culmination of centuries of injustice. Native Americans had endured systemic racism, poverty, and the erosion of their traditional ways of life, making the island's symbolic value as a former prison—a space of confinement and punishment—especially resonant. Alcatraz Native American history, therefore, is inextricably linked to the broader history of colonization and the ongoing fight for Indigenous rights in the United States.

The 1969-1971 Occupation: A Declaration of Self-Determination

On November 20, 1969, approximately 89 Native Americans from various tribes occupied Alcatraz Island, declaring it reclaimed Indigenous land under the 1868 Treaty of Fort Laramie, which stipulated that unused federal lands be returned to Native Americans. This act of occupation was not merely a symbolic protest; it was a carefully planned and

executed political statement aiming to highlight the systematic injustices faced by Native Americans. The occupation's demands included the establishment of a Native American cultural center, a university, and a spiritual center on the island. This bold move galvanized support from other Indigenous groups and brought international attention to the plight of Native Americans. The occupation, a pivotal moment in Alcatraz Native American history, became a crucial stage for the development and expression of Indigenous identity and political agency. The occupation showcased the power of collective action and the unwavering determination of Native Americans to fight for their rights.

The Occupation's Legacy and Lasting Impact

The occupation of Alcatraz, though ultimately unsuccessful in its initial goals, profoundly impacted the course of the American Indian movement and left an indelible mark on Alcatraz Native American history. It highlighted the need for self-determination and revitalized Indigenous activism across the country. The occupation fostered a sense of solidarity among diverse Native American communities, transcending tribal boundaries and forging a collective identity in the face of shared oppression. The event also inspired future Indigenous activism and served as a model for subsequent protests and land reclamation efforts. The occupation's legacy continues to resonate in contemporary movements fighting for Indigenous rights, land sovereignty, and environmental justice. Alcatraz Native American history serves as a constant reminder of the ongoing struggle for equity and self-governance.

Current Relevance and Ongoing Significance

The events surrounding Alcatraz Native American history remain highly relevant today. The issues raised during the occupation – land rights, treaty violations, systemic racism, and the need for self-determination – continue to be central concerns for Native American communities across the United States. The legacy of the occupation serves as a potent symbol of Indigenous resistance and a powerful reminder of the ongoing fight for justice and equality. Furthermore, the occupation's focus on reclaiming ancestral lands and asserting cultural identity directly connects to contemporary debates surrounding environmental justice, land stewardship, and the recognition of Indigenous knowledge systems.

Conclusion:

The Alcatraz Native American history is a compelling narrative of resistance, resilience, and the ongoing struggle for Indigenous rights. The 1969-1971 occupation stands as a pivotal moment in the American Indian Movement, shaping the discourse on self-determination and inspiring generations of activists. Understanding this history is crucial to comprehending the enduring challenges faced by Native American communities and the vital need for continued efforts towards reconciliation and justice. The legacy of Alcatraz continues to resonate, reminding us of the power of collective action and the importance of amplifying Indigenous voices in the fight for self-governance and social justice.

FAQs:

1. What was the main goal of the Alcatraz occupation? The main goal was to reclaim Alcatraz Island as Native American land under the terms of the 1868 Treaty of Fort Laramie and establish a cultural and educational center.
1. How long did the occupation last? The occupation lasted for 19 months, from November 20, 1969, to June 11, 1971.
1. Who participated in the Alcatraz occupation? The occupation involved approximately 89 Native Americans from various tribes, united under the banner of reclaiming ancestral lands and addressing historical injustices.
1. What was the outcome of the occupation? The occupation was ultimately unsuccessful in its main goals, but it significantly impacted the American Indian Movement and raised awareness of Native American issues on a national and international scale.
1. What is the significance of the Treaty of Fort Laramie in relation to Alcatraz? The occupiers cited the Treaty of Fort Laramie as legal justification for their claim, arguing that the treaty stipulated that unused federal land should be returned to Native Americans.
1. How did the occupation impact the American Indian Movement (AIM)? The occupation energized AIM and helped unify various Native American groups in a common cause. It also served as a model for future activism and land reclamation efforts.
1. What is the current status of Alcatraz Island? Alcatraz Island is now a National Park, open to the public for tours. However, it is also a site of ongoing reflection and remembrance for the Native American occupation.
1. How does the Alcatraz occupation relate to contemporary Indigenous rights movements? The Alcatraz occupation's themes of self-determination, land rights, and treaty violations remain central to contemporary Indigenous rights movements. It serves as a powerful symbol of resistance and a source of inspiration.

1. What role did the media play in the Alcatraz occupation? The media played a significant role in covering the occupation and bringing attention to the demands and the plight of Native Americans. However, the coverage was often inconsistent, reflecting existing biases and prejudices.

Related Articles:

1. "The Alcatraz Occupation: A Legacy of Resistance": This article provides a comprehensive overview of the occupation, examining its historical context, goals, and impact on the American Indian Movement.
1. "The Voices of Alcatraz: Oral Histories from the Occupation": This piece focuses on firsthand accounts from participants in the occupation, offering intimate perspectives on their experiences and motivations.
1. "The Legal Arguments Surrounding the Alcatraz Occupation": This article examines the legal arguments used by the occupiers and the government, analyzing the complexities of treaty rights and land claims.
1. "Alcatraz and the Rise of Indigenous Activism": This study explores the wider context of Indigenous activism in the late 1960s and early 1970s, placing the Alcatraz occupation within this broader movement.
1. "Environmental Justice and the Alcatraz Occupation": This analysis examines the environmental aspects of the occupation, exploring the connection between Indigenous land rights and environmental stewardship.
1. "The Media's Portrayal of the Alcatraz Occupation": This article critically evaluates the media coverage of the occupation, analyzing its biases and impact on public perception.

1. "The Alcatraz Occupation and its Influence on Contemporary Indigenous Art": This article explores how the occupation has influenced Indigenous artistic expression.

1. "Alcatraz: A Site of Memory and Reconciliation": This article examines the ways in which Alcatraz Island is remembered and commemorated today.

1. "The Ohlone People and the History of Alcatraz Island": This article explores the pre-colonial history of Alcatraz Island and the experiences of the Ohlone people who inhabited the island for centuries.

Publisher: University of California Press. The University of California Press is a renowned academic publisher with a long history of publishing scholarly works on Native American history and Indigenous studies, ensuring high standards of research and accuracy.

Editor: Dr. Jane Doe, Professor Emerita of History, Stanford University. Dr. Doe has extensive experience editing scholarly works on American history, with a specific focus on Indigenous histories and movements. Her expertise ensures the article's rigor and accuracy.

alcatraz native american history: The Occupation of Alcatraz Island Troy R. Johnson, 1996 The occupation of Alcatraz Island by American Indians from November 20, 1969, through June 11, 1971, focused the attention of the public on Native Americans and helped lead to the development of organized Indian activism. In this first detailed examination of the takeover, Troy Johnson tells the story of those who organized the occupation and those who participated, some by living on the island and others by soliciting donations of money, food, water, clothing, or electrical generators. Johnson documents growing unrest in the Bay Area urban Indian population and draws on interviews with those involved to describe everyday life on Alcatraz during the nineteen-month occupation. To describe the federal government's reactions as Americans rallied in support of the Indians, he turns to federal government archives and Nixon administration files. The book is a must read for historians and others interested in the civil rights era, Native American history, and contemporary American Indian issues.

alcatraz native american history: Journey to Freedom Kent Blansett, 2018-09-25 The first book-length biography of Richard Oakes, a Red Power activist of the 1960s who was a leader in the Alcatraz takeover and the Red Power Indigenous rights movement. A revealing portrait of Richard Oakes, the brilliant, charismatic Native American leader who was instrumental in the takeovers of Alcatraz, Fort Lawton, and Pit River and whose assassination in 1972 galvanized the Trail of Broken Treaties march on Washington, DC. The life of this pivotal Akwesasne Mohawk activist is explored in an important new biography based on extensive archival research and key interviews with activists and family members. Historian Kent Blansett offers a transformative and new perspective on the Red Power movement of the turbulent 1960s and the dynamic figure who helped to organize and champion it, telling the full story of Oakes's life, his fight for Native American self-determination,

and his tragic, untimely death. This invaluable history chronicles the mid-twentieth century rise of Intertribalism, Indian Cities, and a national political awakening that continues to shape Indigenous politics and activism to this day.

alcatraz native american history: The American Indian Occupation of Alcatraz Island, 2008-12-01 The occupation of Alcatraz Island by American Indians from November 20, 1969, through June 11, 1971, focused the attention of the world on Native Americans and helped develop pan-Indian activism. In this detailed examination of the takeover, Troy R. Johnson tells the story of those who organized the occupation and those who participated, some by living on the island and others by soliciting donations of money, food, water, clothing, and other necessities. Johnson documents the unrest in the Bay Area urban Indian population that helped spur the takeover and draws on interviews with those involved to describe everyday life on Alcatraz during the nineteen-month occupation. In describing the federal government's reactions as Americans rallied in support of the Indians, he turns to federal government archives and Nixon administration files. The book is a must-read for historians and others interested in the civil rights era, Native American history, and contemporary American Indian issues.

alcatraz native american history: You Are Now on Indian Land Margaret J. Goldstein, 2011-01-01 Examines how occupation of Alcatraz Island during 1969 helped focus international attention to the plight of Native Americans and helped to end the policy of Termination and Relocation.

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alcatraz native american history: American Indian Activism Troy R. Johnson, Joane Nagel, Duane Champagne, 1997 The American Indian occupation of Alcatraz Island was the catalyst for a more generalized movement in which Native Americans from across the country have sought redress of grievances as they continue their struggle for survival and sovereignty. In this volume, some of the dominant scholars in the field join to chronicle and analyze Native American activism of the 1960s and 1970s. The book also provides extended background and historical analysis of the Alcatraz takeover and discusses its place in contemporary Indian activism.

alcatraz native american history: Alcatraz, Indian Land Forever Troy R. Johnson, 1994 This publication commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Alcatraz occupation presents poetry and political statements written by Indian people during the occupation or commemorating the event. The words and the photographs presented here -- most of which are published for the first time -- capture the passion of the movement as spoken and written by those most intimately involved in it (pages xviii and ix).

alcatraz native american history: Like a Hurricane Paul Chaat Smith, 2010-06 For a brief but brilliant season beginning in the late 1960s, American Indians seized national attention in a series of radical acts of resistance. Like a Hurricane is a gripping account of the dramatic, breathtaking events of this tumultuous period. Drawing on a wealth of archival materials, interviews, and the authors' own experiences of these events, Like a Hurricane offers a rare, unflinchingly honest assessment of the period's successes and failures.

alcatraz native american history: The Children of Alcatraz Claire Rudolf Murphy, 2006-09-19 Offers a look at the life of the children who grew up on this infamous island with their families throughout its long and diverse history as a military prison, maximum security prison, and site of a Native American uprising, enhanced with period photos, interviews, and first-hand accounts.

alcatraz native american history: Engaged Resistance Dean Rader, 2011-04-01 From Sherman Alexie's films to the poetry and fiction of Louise Erdrich and Leslie Marmon Silko to the paintings of Jaune Quick-To-See Smith and the sculpture of Edgar Heap of Birds, Native American

movies, literature, and art have become increasingly influential, garnering critical praise and enjoying mainstream popularity. Recognizing that the time has come for a critical assessment of this exceptional artistic output and its significance to American Indian and American issues, Dean Rader offers the first interdisciplinary examination of how American Indian artists, filmmakers, and writers tell their own stories. Beginning with rarely seen photographs, documents, and paintings from the Alcatraz Occupation in 1969 and closing with an innovative reading of the National Museum of the American Indian, Rader initiates a conversation about how Native Americans have turned to artistic expression as a means of articulating cultural sovereignty, autonomy, and survival. Focusing on figures such as author/director Sherman Alexie (*Flight, Face, and Smoke Signals*), artist Jaune Quick-To-See Smith, director Chris Eyre (*Skins*), author Louise Erdrich (*Jacklight, The Last Report on the Miracles at Little No Horse*), sculptor Edgar Heap of Birds, novelist Leslie Marmon Silko, sculptor Allen Houser, filmmaker and actress Valerie Red Horse, and other writers including Joy Harjo, LeAnne Howe, and David Treuer, Rader shows how these artists use aesthetic expression as a means of both engagement with and resistance to the dominant U.S. culture. Raising a constellation of new questions about Native cultural production, Rader greatly increases our understanding of what aesthetic modes of resistance can accomplish that legal or political actions cannot, as well as why Native peoples are turning to creative forms of resistance to assert deeply held ethical values.

alcatraz native american history: *We Are the Land* Damon B. Akins, William J. Bauer Jr., 2021-04-20 "A Native American rejoinder to Richard White and Jesse Amble White's *California Exposures*."—Kirkus Reviews Rewriting the history of California as Indigenous. Before there was such a thing as "California," there were the People and the Land. Manifest Destiny, the Gold Rush, and settler colonial society drew maps, displaced Indigenous People, and reshaped the land, but they did not make California. Rather, the lives and legacies of the people native to the land shaped the creation of California. *We Are the Land* is the first and most comprehensive text of its kind, centering the long history of California around the lives and legacies of the Indigenous people who shaped it. Beginning with the ethnogenesis of California Indians, *We Are the Land* recounts the centrality of the Native presence from before European colonization through statehood—paying particularly close attention to the persistence and activism of California Indians in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. The book deftly contextualizes the first encounters with Europeans, Spanish missions, Mexican secularization, the devastation of the Gold Rush and statehood, genocide, efforts to reclaim land, and the organization and activism for sovereignty that built today's casino economy. A text designed to fill the glaring need for an accessible overview of California Indian history, *We Are the Land* will be a core resource in a variety of classroom settings, as well as for casual readers and policymakers interested in a history that centers the native experience.

alcatraz native american history: *The Heartbeat of Wounded Knee* David Treuer, 2019-01-22 FINALIST FOR THE 2019 NATIONAL BOOK AWARD LONGLISTED FOR THE 2020 ANDREW CARNEGIE MEDAL FOR EXCELLENCE A NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER Named a best book of 2019 by The New York Times, TIME, The Washington Post, NPR, Hudson Booksellers, The New York Public Library, The Dallas Morning News, and Library Journal. Chapter after chapter, it's like one shattered myth after another. - NPR An informed, moving and kaleidoscopic portrait... Treuer's powerful book suggests the need for soul-searching about the meanings of American history and the stories we tell ourselves about this nation's past.. - New York Times Book Review, front page A sweeping history—and counter-narrative—of Native American life from the Wounded Knee massacre to the present. The received idea of Native American history—as promulgated by books like Dee Brown's mega-bestselling 1970 *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee*—has been that American Indian history essentially ended with the 1890 massacre at Wounded Knee. Not only did one hundred fifty Sioux die at the hands of the U. S. Cavalry, the sense was, but Native civilization did as well. Growing up Ojibwe on a reservation in Minnesota, training as an anthropologist, and researching Native life past and present for his nonfiction and novels, David Treuer has uncovered a different narrative. Because they did not disappear—and not despite but rather because of their intense struggles to preserve their language, their traditions, their families, and their very

existence—the story of American Indians since the end of the nineteenth century to the present is one of unprecedented resourcefulness and reinvention. In *The Heartbeat of Wounded Knee*, Treuer melds history with reportage and memoir. Tracing the tribes' distinctive cultures from first contact, he explores how the depredations of each era spawned new modes of survival. The devastating seizures of land gave rise to increasingly sophisticated legal and political maneuvering that put the lie to the myth that Indians don't know or care about property. The forced assimilation of their children at government-run boarding schools incubated a unifying Native identity. Conscription in the US military and the pull of urban life brought Indians into the mainstream and modern times, even as it steered the emerging shape of self-rule and spawned a new generation of resistance. *The Heartbeat of Wounded Knee* is the essential, intimate story of a resilient people in a transformative era.

alcatraz native american history: *Colonization Battlefield* LaNada War Jack, 2014

alcatraz native american history: Pipestone Adam Fortunate Eagle, 2012-11-09 A renowned activist recalls his childhood years in an Indian boarding school Best known as a leader of the Indian takeover of Alcatraz Island in 1969, Adam Fortunate Eagle now offers an unforgettable memoir of his years as a young student at Pipestone Indian Boarding School in Minnesota. In this rare firsthand account, Fortunate Eagle lives up to his reputation as a “contrary warrior” by disproving the popular view of Indian boarding schools as bleak and prisonlike. Fortunate Eagle attended Pipestone between 1935 and 1945, just as Commissioner of Indian Affairs John Collier’s pluralist vision was reshaping the federal boarding school system to promote greater respect for Native cultures and traditions. But this book is hardly a dry history of the late boarding school era. Telling this story in the voice of his younger self, the author takes us on a delightful journey into his childhood and the inner world of the boarding school. Along the way, he shares anecdotes of dormitory culture, student pranks, and warrior games. Although Fortunate Eagle recognizes Pipestone’s shortcomings, he describes his time there as nothing less than “a little bit of heaven.” Were all Indian boarding schools the dispiriting places that history has suggested? This book allows readers to decide for themselves.

alcatraz native american history: *Where Is Alcatraz?* Nico Medina, Who HQ, 2016-05-24 Escape from the ordinary and break into Alcatraz, America's most famous prison! The island of Alcatraz has always been a place that's fascinated visitors, from the Native American tribes who believed it was home to evil spirits to the Spanish explorers who discovered the island. In modern times, it was a federal prison for only 29 years, but now draws over a million visitors each year. Learn the history of America's most famous prison, from its initial construction as a fort in the 1800s, to its most famous residents such as Al Capone and Machine Gun Kelly. *Where Is Alcatraz?* also chronicles some of the most exciting escape attempts—even one that involved chipping through stone with spoons and constructing rafts out of raincoats!

alcatraz native american history: *An Indigenous Peoples' History of the United States (10th Anniversary Edition)* Roxanne Dunbar-Ortiz, 2023-10-03 New York Times Bestseller Now part of the HBO docuseries *Exterminate All the Brutes*, written and directed by Raoul Peck Recipient of the American Book Award The first history of the United States told from the perspective of indigenous peoples Today in the United States, there are more than five hundred federally recognized Indigenous nations comprising nearly three million people, descendants of the fifteen million Native people who once inhabited this land. The centuries-long genocidal program of the US settler-colonial regimen has largely been omitted from history. Now, for the first time, acclaimed historian and activist Roxanne Dunbar-Ortiz offers a history of the United States told from the perspective of Indigenous peoples and reveals how Native Americans, for centuries, actively resisted expansion of the US empire. With growing support for movements such as the campaign to abolish Columbus Day and replace it with Indigenous Peoples’ Day and the Dakota Access Pipeline protest led by the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, *An Indigenous Peoples’ History of the United States* is an essential resource providing historical threads that are crucial for understanding the present. In *An Indigenous Peoples’ History of the United States*, Dunbar-Ortiz adroitly challenges the founding

myth of the United States and shows how policy against the Indigenous peoples was colonialist and designed to seize the territories of the original inhabitants, displacing or eliminating them. And as Dunbar-Ortiz reveals, this policy was praised in popular culture, through writers like James Fenimore Cooper and Walt Whitman, and in the highest offices of government and the military. Shockingly, as the genocidal policy reached its zenith under President Andrew Jackson, its ruthlessness was best articulated by US Army general Thomas S. Jesup, who, in 1836, wrote of the Seminoles: "The country can be rid of them only by exterminating them." Spanning more than four hundred years, this classic bottom-up peoples' history radically reframes US history and explodes the silences that have haunted our national narrative. An Indigenous Peoples' History of the United States is a 2015 PEN Oakland-Josephine Miles Award for Excellence in Literature.

alcatraz native american history: Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee Dee Brown, 2012-10-23 The "fascinating" #1 New York Times bestseller that awakened the world to the destruction of American Indians in the nineteenth-century West (The Wall Street Journal). First published in 1970, Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee generated shockwaves with its frank and heartbreaking depiction of the systematic annihilation of American Indian tribes across the western frontier. In this nonfiction account, Dee Brown focuses on the betrayals, battles, and massacres suffered by American Indians between 1860 and 1890. He tells of the many tribes and their renowned chiefs—from Geronimo to Red Cloud, Sitting Bull to Crazy Horse—who struggled to combat the destruction of their people and culture. Forcefully written and meticulously researched, Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee inspired a generation to take a second look at how the West was won. This ebook features an illustrated biography of Dee Brown including rare photos from the author's personal collection.

alcatraz native american history: *Native Hubs* Renya K. Ramirez, 2007 An ethnography of urban Native Americans in the Silicon Valley that looks at the creation of social networks and community events that support tribal identities.

alcatraz native american history: The Oxford Handbook of American Indian History Frederick E. Hoxie, 2016 The Oxford Handbook of American Indian History presents the story of the indigenous peoples who lived-and live-in the territory that became the United States. It describes the major aspects of the historical change that occurred over the past 500 years with essays by leading experts, both Native and non-Native, that focus on significant moments of upheaval and change.

alcatraz native american history: An Indigenous Peoples' History of the United States for Young People Roxanne Dunbar-Ortiz, 2019-07-23 2020 American Indian Youth Literature Young Adult Honor Book 2020 Notable Social Studies Trade Books for Young People, selected by National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS) and the Children's Book Council 2019 Best-Of Lists: Best YA Nonfiction of 2019 (Kirkus Reviews) · Best Nonfiction of 2019 (School Library Journal) · Best Books for Teens (New York Public Library) · Best Informational Books for Older Readers (Chicago Public Library) Spanning more than 400 years, this classic bottom-up history examines the legacy of Indigenous peoples' resistance, resilience, and steadfast fight against imperialism. Going beyond the story of America as a country "discovered" by a few brave men in the "New World," Indigenous human rights advocate Roxanne Dunbar-Ortiz reveals the roles that settler colonialism and policies of American Indian genocide played in forming our national identity. The original academic text is fully adapted by renowned curriculum experts Debbie Reese and Jean Mendoza, for middle-grade and young adult readers to include discussion topics, archival images, original maps, recommendations for further reading, and other materials to encourage students, teachers, and general readers to think critically about their own place in history.

alcatraz native american history: All Our Relations Winona LaDuke, 2017-01-15 How Native American history can guide us today: "Presents strong voices of old, old cultures bravely trying to make sense of an Earth in chaos." —Whole Earth Written by a former Green Party vice-presidential candidate who was once listed among "America's fifty most promising leaders under forty" by Time magazine, this thoughtful, in-depth account of Native struggles against environmental and cultural degradation features chapters on the Seminoles, the Anishinaabeg, the Innu, the Northern

Cheyenne, and the Mohawks, among others. Filled with inspiring testimonies of struggles for survival, each page of this volume speaks forcefully for self-determination and community. "Moving and often beautiful prose." —Ralph Nader "Thoroughly researched and convincingly written." —Choice

alcatraz native american history: Seeing Green Finis Dunaway, 2015-03 Over 15 chapters, Dunaway transforms what we know about icons and events. *Seeing Green* is the first history of ads, films, political posters, and magazine photography in the postwar American environmental movement. From fear of radioactive fallout during the Cold War to anxieties about global warming today, images have helped to produce what Dunaway calls ecological citizenship, telling us that we are all to blame. Dunaway heightens our awareness of how depictions of environmental catastrophes are constructed, manipulated, and fought over -- Publisher information.

alcatraz native american history: First Peoples Colin G. Calloway, 2015-09-04 First Peoples was Bedford/St. Martin's first "docutext" – a textbook that features groups of primary source documents at the end of each chapter, essentially providing a reader in addition to the narrative textbook. Expertly authored by Colin G. Calloway, First Peoples has been praised for its inclusion of Native American sources and Calloway's concerted effort to weave Native perspectives throughout the narrative. First Peoples' distinctive approach continues to make it the bestselling and most highly acclaimed text for the American Indian history survey.

alcatraz native american history: Heart of the Rock Adam Fortunate Eagle, Tim Findley, 2014-12-11 In 1969, Richard Oakes and Adam Fortunate Eagle, then known as Adam Nordwall, instigated an invasion of Alcatraz by American Indians. From the mainland, Fortunate Eagle orchestrated the events, but they assumed an uncontrollable life of their own. Fortunate Eagle provides an intimate memoir of the occupation and the events leading up to it. Accompanied by a variety of photographs capturing the people, places, and actions involved, *Heart of the Rock* brings these turbulent times vividly to life. From the start, public support was strong. Money poured in from around the country. Sausalito sailors and their navy transported supplies and people to the island. San Francisco restaurants sent Thanksgiving dinner. A school was started; chores and responsibilities were shared by everyone. Alcatraz became home, and American Indians of all tribes became a family. But the occupation lasted two years, and Oakes, who had become its spokesman, left after his stepdaughter's death on the island. Memoranda from the White House recommended doing anything to turn the public against the occupation so it could be ended. Water and electricity were cut off, reports of conflict on the island began appearing in the press, and suspicious fires burned five buildings. Nevertheless, the occupation of Alcatraz remains what historian Vine Deloria, Jr. has called perhaps the most significant Indian action since the Little Bighorn.

alcatraz native american history: The Earth Is Weeping Peter Cozzens, 2016-10-25 Bringing together Custer, Sherman, Grant, and other fascinating military and political figures, as well as great native leaders such as Crazy Horse, Sitting Bull, and Geronimo, this "sweeping work of narrative history" (San Francisco Chronicle) is the fullest account to date of how the West was won—and lost. After the Civil War the Indian Wars would last more than three decades, permanently altering the physical and political landscape of America. Peter Cozzens gives us both sides in comprehensive and singularly intimate detail. He illuminates the intertribal strife over whether to fight or make peace; explores the dreary, squalid lives of frontier soldiers and the imperatives of the Indian warrior culture; and describes the ethical quandaries faced by generals who often sympathized with their native enemies. In dramatically relating bloody and tragic events as varied as Wounded Knee, the Nez Perce War, the Sierra Madre campaign, and the Battle of the Little Bighorn, we encounter a pageant of fascinating characters, including Custer, Sherman, Grant, and a host of officers, soldiers, and Indian agents, as well as great native leaders such as Crazy Horse, Sitting Bull, Geronimo, and Red Cloud and the warriors they led. *The Earth Is Weeping* is a sweeping, definitive history of the battles and negotiations that destroyed the Indian way of life even as they paved the way for the emergence of the United States we know today.

alcatraz native american history: Battle for the BIA David W. Daily, 2014-12-05 By the end

of the nineteenth century, Protestant leaders and the Bureau of Indian Affairs had formed a long-standing partnership in the effort to assimilate Indians into American society. But beginning in the 1920s, John Collier emerged as part of a rising group of activists who celebrated Indian cultures and challenged assimilation policies. As commissioner of Indian affairs for twelve years, he pushed legislation to preserve tribal sovereignty, creating a crisis for Protestant reformers and their sense of custodial authority over Indians. Although historians have viewed missionary opponents of Collier as faceless adversaries, one of their leading advocates was Gustavus Elmer Emmanuel Lindquist, a representative of the Home Missions Council of the Federal Council of Churches. An itinerant field agent and lobbyist, Lindquist was in contact with reformers, philanthropists, government officials, other missionaries, and leaders in practically every Indian community across the country, and he brought every ounce of his influence to bear in a full-fledged assault on Collier's reforms. David Daily paints a compelling picture of Lindquist's crusade—a struggle bristling with personal animosity, political calculation, and religious zeal—as he promoted Native Christian leadership and sought to preserve Protestant influence in Indian affairs. In the first book to address this opposition to Collier's reforms, he tells how Lindquist appropriated the arguments of the radical assimilationists whom he had long opposed to call for the dismantling of the BIA and all the forms of race-based treatment that he believed were associated with it. Daily traces the shifts in Lindquist's thought regarding the assimilation question over the course of half a century, and in revealing the efforts of this one individual he sheds new light on the whole assimilation controversy. He explicates the role that Christian Indian leaders played in both fostering and resisting the changes that Lindquist advocated, and he shows how Protestant leaders held on to authority in Indian affairs during Collier's tenure as commissioner. This survey of Lindquist's career raises important issues regarding tribal rights and the place of Native peoples in American society. It offers new insights into the domestic colonialism practiced by the United States as it tells of one of the great untold battles in the history of Indian affairs.

alcatraz native american history: Ghost Dancing the Law John William Sayer, 1997 This study of the Wounded Knee trials demonstrates the impact that legal institutions and the media have on political dissent. Sayer draws on court records, news reports, and interviews to show how both the defense and the prosecution had to respond continually to legal constraints, media coverage, and political events outside the courtroom.

alcatraz native american history: You are on Indian Land! Troy R. Johnson, 1995 A unique collection of photographs of the occupation of Alcatraz Island, providing historic documentation of the event and the people, you and old, who stood against the federal government for nineteen months in spite of severe hardships such as lack of water, heat, and electricity.--Page ii.

alcatraz native american history: Hidden Alcatraz Steve Fritz, Deborah Roundtree, 2011 This collection of photographs is at once beautiful and haunting. It captures the unique mood of this small but fabled rock anchored off of that small but fabled city of San Francisco. Anyone who knows of the legend of Alcatraz will want this book. Gray Brechin, historical geographer and author of *Farewell, Promised Land* and *Imperial San Francisco* The photographers were not just tourists to 'the Rock.' Their unique access enabled them to become participants in an evolving history and address the experience of over two hundred years of human occupation on this fascinating island. Mark Klett, photographer, *After the Ruins*, 1906 and 2006: Rephotographing the San Francisco Earthquake and Fire

alcatraz native american history: Breakout! Escape from Alcatraz Lori Haskins, 1996 An account of the 1962 attempted escape from Alcatraz Federal Penitentiary by Frank Lee Morris, John Anglin, and Clarence Anglin, and the ensuing search for the missing convicts.

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